

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.A business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 253

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—Drama.WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORDHAM OR THE
RAILROAD TO RUIN.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street.—SHAKESPEARE'S
TRAGEDY OF OTHELLO.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SCOTCH BOY
IN AND OUT OF FLORE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and
25th Street.—THE SEA OF GLASS.WALKER'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
UNION TOM'S CABIN.BOWERY THEATRE, 25th Street, between 5th and 6th Aves.—
RIP VAN WINKLE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—
BOLAN BRIDGES.—LIVE BULLION.THE TAMMANY, Fourth Street.—THE QUEEN OF
HEARTS.—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A BOX.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—BLOW FOR
BLOW.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave. between 9th and
10th Sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC
FOLLIES, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETRI-
OPOLIS.—THE LADY KILLER, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—THE LADY KILLER, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 54 Broadway.—
GEORGE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN AFTERNOON.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 10, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are sent and dated only to
September 8, the telegraph wires connected with
the French and English cables having been inter-
rupted by the late storm and working very
poorly.Madrid was again disturbed; slight collisions
having occurred between the volunteer troops and
the regular government force. An aged bishop of
the regular Church has resigned.

Miscellaneous.

One hundred and eight dead bodies in all have so
far been recovered from the Avondale colliery. It
is believed that there are no more in the pit. The
funeral of a portion of them took place with sad
ceremonies at Scanton yesterday.Full particulars of the terrible gale that swept over
New England on Wednesday are given elsewhere in
our columns this morning. A number of loss of
life and a great destruction of property are reported.
The collision in Boston was unbroken and several
churches and other buildings were damaged. The
loss in Boston and vicinity alone is estimated at
\$1,000,000.The funeral of Secretary Rawlins took place yester-
day in Washington. The procession, composed
of the military, the civil societies, the high officials,
the diplomatic corps and the friends and relatives,
was a long and imposing one. The wife, three
children and a brother of the deceased Secretary
were present. The body was interred in the Con-
gressional burying ground.General Clarke and Captain Saylor had an inter-
view with the President yesterday in reference to
affairs in Texas. The President expressed himself
anxious for the success of the radical republican
party in that State and declared unequivocally his
opposition to the Hamilton movement, saying that
between Hamilton and any honest democrat he
would rather cast his vote for the latter.Attorney General Hoar's decision upon the test
oath in the Southern States gives great encourage-
ment to the conservatives in Washington. Texas
conservatives now urge the nomination of straight-
out conservative tickets and cutting loose altogether
from republican affiliations.The Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad have
elected General Walbridge, president and General
Constock, secretary of the board.The case of Constock vs. Woodrich, wherein the
validity of a marriage between a white and an
Indian, as well as \$300,000, is involved, was decided
yesterday in Missouri, the marriage being declared
legal and a subsequent marriage of the same white
man with a white woman, is decided to be illegal
and the offspring thereof illegitimate.A young man named Robert Middleton was found
on the sidewalk on Lake Avenue, in Saratoga, yester-
day morning, at an early hour, so severely in-
jured that he died soon after. It is thought by some
that he fell out of a window, and it is said by others
that he was thrown out by three men, one of whom
has been arrested. The coroner's jury have returned
a verdict of "accidental death."Mr. Daniel S. Curtis, who "kicked the nose" of
Mr. Churchill in a Boston and Albany railroad car
in Massachusetts, some weeks ago, and was im-
prisoned therefor, has had his name put out of joint
by his application for pardon being unani-
mously refused by the committee.It is telegraphed all the way from Hays City,
Kansas, via St. Louis, that Lord Waterpark and
Lord Puges, English noblemen, recently killed two
buffaloes each during a hunt of five hours, they
having made heavy wagers at home that they would
kill at least one.The Labor Reform party of Massachusetts have
decided to call a State Convention at Worcester for
September 28, to nominate a State ticket.A fire in East Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, de-
stroyed a block of wood working factories, causing
a loss of \$175,000.The Navy Department authorities deny the report
of a mutiny on the Sabine. Letters received from
the Sabine since the date of the alleged occurrence
say nothing about it.The American steamer Bonnet has been released
by the Halifax authorities, who consider themselves
the victims of a practical joke. A heavy bill of
damages is expected.Prince Arthur, on his late hunting excursion,
failed to start a moose.Koopmanschap, the cattle agent, has left San
Francisco for New York and a tour through the
Southern States.

The City.

The jury in the case of John Hickey, of No. 10
Roosevelt street, who was killed so severely by Mar-
garet Anderson, on the 24th, as to produce death,
rendered a verdict accordingly yesterday, and Mrs.
Anderson was committed to the Tombs.Charles Shay and Dr. Vandersmith, both living
in the Bowery, were committed to the Tombs yester-
day by Coroner Flynn, the first charged with
murdering Mary Boland and the latter with producing
an abortion upon her at No. 14 Stanton street. A
jury in the case rendered a verdict implicating
Vandersmith.The trial of James Egan, who is charged with
complicity in the murder of James Haggerty in
Brooklyn in April last, was commenced in the Kings
county Court of Sessions yesterday. Haggerty was a
wealthy citizen, who died in a black house full
from injuries received, it is said, by being pushed
out of Egan's doorway.

The Police Commissioners yesterday notified the

obnoxious uniform order to such an extent that it

is virtually revoked.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday passed
resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to
the Harvard crew, and appointing a committee to
solicit subscriptions for the relief of the families of
the Avondale miners.The Inman line steamship City of Washington,
Captain Jones, will leave pier 45 North river at ten
o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for Queens-
town and Liverpool. The European mails will close at
the Post office at eight A. M., this inst.The National line steamship France, Captain
Graves, will sail at nine A. M. to-morrow (Saturday),
from pier 4 North river, for Liverpool, calling at
Queenstown to land passengers, &c.The steamship Sherman, Captain Henry, of the
Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river at
three P. M. on Saturday, 11th inst., for New Orleans
direct.The stock market yesterday was generally steady.
The only excitement was with reference to Erie,
which was readmitted to the call at the Stock Ex-
change. Gold closed finally at 135 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina; Colonel W. M.
Wadley, of Georgia, and Major W. C. Boardley, of
Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Colonel L. F. Bates, of North Carolina; Judge G. W.
Noble, of Chicago; Lieutenant Commanding G. W.
Armstrong, of the United States Navy; Judge N.
Flanagan, of Quincy, Ill.; Colonel B. P. Langley, of
New Orleans; Colonel R. P. Smith, of Wisconsin, and
Colonel W. C. Bell, of South Carolina, are at the
Metropolitan Hotel.Lewis Leland, of California; Colonel H. H. Spear-
ing, of Pennsylvania, and Major J. S. Paris, of Phila-
delphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.C. C. Cascaud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary from Russia to the United States, is
at the Brevoort Hotel.General J. J. Bartlett, Nicholas Marin, of Chile;
General Owen, of Philadelphia, and Mr. De Graffen-
ried and A. A. Powell, of Georgia, are at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.Colonel A. Garloff, of the Russian Army; Colonel
B. Cannon, of Maryland, and G. M. Parker, of Mo-
bile, are at the Hoffman House.Felix Foucou, of Paris; Charles A. Robbins, of Mem-
phis, and Alexander D. Campbell, of Philadelphia,
are at the Albemarle Hotel.Lieutenant Commanding Yates Sterling, of the
United States Navy; Colonel G. D. Raymond, Michael
Meyler, of Pennsylvania; Senator Graham, of
Middleton, and General W. C. Squires, are at the
Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Major William Gouverneur Morris, recently ap-
pointed United States Marshal for California, left
the city for his post, by the Pacific Railroad, on
Thursday. This is an appointment that does honor
to the perception and judgment of the President.Major Morris is of the old Knickerbocker strain,
and was a son of the late General William W. Mor-
ris, of the United States Army, and a descendant of
the fine old gentleman of Revolutionary fame whose
name he bears. Although not brought up in the
army he readily responded to the call of the country
for defenders in the hour of peril, and gave to the
nation five years of efficient and gallant service.He was educated at Cambridge and studied the
profession of law, and having been many years a resi-
dent of California is thus eminently fitted for his
position by knowledge of his duties and acquaint-
ance with his district.Judge Monell, for Newburg; Olen Rangabe,
Charge d'Affaires for Greece, for Newport; General H.
H. Barker, for Boston; Colonel E. Draper, for Al-
bany; Major E. Curtis, for Washington; Doctor M.
Coolidge and Colonel Whitney, for Philadelphia;
Colonel H. B. Birnbaum, for Cape May.The Irish Land Question—The Root of
the Difficulty.The lively interest in the question of the
disestablishment of the Protestant State
Church in Ireland having in a measure abated
since that question was settled by act of Parlia-
ment, a new thought has arisen to keep alive
the discussion in British politics as to
what Ireland really needs in order to insure
the prosperity of her people and guarantee
tranquillity. It is admitted that the disestab-
lishment of the State Church does not cover
the ground; that, in fact, the trouble lies
deeper than the sentiment which is involved
in the fact that a majority of the people were
compelled to pay contributions to the clergy
of an opposite faith. This "grievance" lay
very lightly, after all, upon the population of
Ireland, although it was a potent weapon in
the hands of agitators. The indifference, in-
deed the dissatisfaction, with which the Catho-
lic people and their leaders, the hierarchy and
the clergy, regard the so-called boon proves
that the cure for Irish discontent has not been
reached by the sagacity of the Gladstone ad-
ministration in separating Church and State.The difficulty in Ireland is material,
not sentimental. The question whether the
man who cultivates the soil shall be en-
titled to a fair share of the products must be
settled in favor of the cultivator, or there will
never be a settlement of the Irish "difficulty,"
because the root of it lies just there. Under
the present land system and the existing laws
the Irish peasant enjoys no right to the prod-
uct of his industry. If he improves his farm
the value of the improvement goes to the land-
lord, because in the majority of cases the
tenant has no lease of the land, and he may be
turned out at any time—body and bones, wife
and children—to make way for a tenant who
will pay a higher rent, the advanced value be-
ing the result of the industry of the poor fellow
who is sent off from his homestead to seek a
better fortune in America—to become, per-
haps, a ward politician, or, for the matter of
that, an alderman or member of Congress, if
luck is on his side.The disestablishment of the Irish Church, as
we have said, is only the removal of a senti-
mental grievance, and does not touch the root
of the question at all. The old title system,
under which the person could claim, according
to law, his tenth part of the farmer's income
and could seize it by the aid of military and
police, led to so much bloodshed and such
scenes of desolation and horror that tithes
were abolished. But how? Only to be shifted
from the shoulders of the tenant to those of the
landlord, and necessarily to be imposed by him
upon the tenant in a new shape by increasing
the rent. The disestablishment of the State
Church, therefore, is a very small modicum of
relief, and thus comes up the land question as
the real remedy for discontent, and so it is
just now regarded by the press and the states-
men of Great Britain. The Marquis of Hart-
ington recently declared that all efforts to se-
cure the existence of an undisturbed govern-
ment in Ireland would prove futile unless the
land system was remodelled. The press of
England and Ireland, whether of the national
type or the representatives of the ideas sup-
posed to reflect those of the government, re-
cognize the necessity of a radical change in
the land tenure system. It is being realized
now as a sore of the policy of government
which was sorely felt by the people for more
than a century that three millions of land cul-
tivators should not be absolutely dependent—
for life or death almost—upon eight thousand
landowners. Hence the newspapers which
were supposed to represent views favorable to

the landlords and generally hostile to the peas-

antry are now the foremost to discover that
the root of the Irish difficulty is not to be found
in religious disaffiliations or the ascendancy
of one church over another, or in the riotous
displays of Orangism and the frothings of
Fenianism, or anything of that sort, but in
the substantial fact that the system of land
tenure is all wrong.It is pretty evident, judging from all the
signs of the times, that disestablishment is not
the thing to put Ireland at ease, or even ap-
proximate to render her a contented "integral
portion" of the empire. There is something
more wanting, and that is fixity of tenure and
moderate rent for the tiller of the soil; a com-
munity of interest, and not an antagonism be-
tween the landlord and tenant. This is begin-
ning to be understood, and the subject will
most probably engage the attention of the
Ministry at the reopening of Parliament. If it
should be approached intelligently the root of
the Irish difficulty may be reached and cut
into so deep as to disarm agitation and agita-
tors for this generation at least. As far back
as August, 1867, we said in these columns:—
"Among the grievances of Ireland may be enu-
merated its present land system and the
Established Church. Any effort to abolish the
latter without pulling down the former would be
a perfect farce. The abolition of the Church
establishment would be but poor comfort to the
Irish farmer or peasant, who stands every hour
in mortal dread of the bailiff or the 'notice to
quit.'"That is just the question of to-day, and it is
pretty clear that public opinion in Great Brit-
ain is waking up to that conviction. This,
moreover, is not merely an Irish question.
There are a good many hitches in the land
tenures of England and Scotland also that re-
quire legislative overhauling, and the people
there will doubtless have some claims to pre-
sent in that regard. It is questionable, indeed,
whether the whole system of primogeniture
will not get a good shaking up and sifting
and raking out before this land question is settled.
We are only at the beginning of it.The Avondale Horror—Relief for the Fam-
ilies of the Victims.Mayor Hall yesterday addressed a commu-
nication to the Board of Aldermen, then in
session, on the sad subject of the Avondale
mine calamity. His Honor recommends to the
Common Council that that body "should hold
a session for the purpose of attesting, by an
official act of our municipality, the sympathy
which all classes of its citizens feel for the be-
raved and penniless families" of the victims
of the Avondale catastrophe, and recommend-
ing, also, that "a committee be appointed for
the purpose of expediting private subscrip-
tions in the nature of a family relief fund."The Mayor further states that he has called a
meeting of citizens for the same purpose. The
Mayor has done in this matter what his con-
stituents of the great city of New York would
have had him do. The official recommendation
and the public call for a meeting of the
citizens will both be responded to with a
hearty sympathy that will attest how deeply
the citizens of the metropolis feel and deplore
the afflicting dispensation with which the fam-
ilies of the unfortunate Avondale miners have
been visited.RELIEF FOR THE FAMILY OF SECRETARY
RAWLINS.—The subscriptions set afoot for the
relief of the family of Secretary Rawlins have
resulted in the collection of a handsome sum
of money. The movement is another illustra-
tion of that high sense of justice towards a
faithful public servant which characterizes the
American people; but in such cases as that of
General Rawlins the government should pro-
vide for his family. We have seen, however,
enough of the meanness of Congress, in its
savings at the spigot while wasting at the bung-
hole, to justify the opinion that nothing in the
relief suggested is to be expected from that
quarter. The failure of the proposed pension
to the widow of Abraham Lincoln furnishes a
fair illustration of the paltry policy of Con-
gress in these matters. And yet it is a shame
only to the government that even General
Grant has found it necessary to accept the
generous offer of private citizens to secure his
family against the chances of pinching poverty.THE CUBAN QUESTION IN MADRID.—WHAT
GENERAL SICKLES SAID.—The Impartial, a
newspaper of Madrid, says that the American
Minister has not sent any note to the Spanish
government pointing out the probability of the
recognition of the Cuban insurgents by General
Grant under the pressure of public opinion;
but that what General Sickles has said is this:—
that the filibusters have made immense pro-
gress in gaining American sympathy, and they
do not relax their efforts to obtain recognition
for the Cubans. Well, this is something; but
we expect soon to hear that General Sickles
has been speaking a little closer to the main
question, and to some purpose.THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS ON KEROSENE.—
The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners passed
a resolution at their last meeting to prosecute
a number of dealers in kerosene oil who have
been found violating the law by selling that
dangerous combustible below the standard
proof. All right. There are more miserable
deaths of women and children resulting from
kerosene explosions than occur from any other
cause. It is time that some check should be
put upon the sale of a poor quality of this
article, which is liable at any moment to pro-
duce explosion and all its horrible conse-
quences.GENERAL CANBY'S PROCLAMATION ON THE
RESULT OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We
publish in another column General Canby's
proclamation on the result of the recent elec-
tion in Virginia. From a perusal of the docu-
ment as published it will be seen that Provi-
sional Governor elect Walker will be installed
on the 21st inst., and that the Legislature is
called to assemble on the 5th of October next.
It is to be hoped that this is the beginning
of the end of a needlessly complicated affair,
which has so long distracted the people of
Virginia and kept a noble State from her
proper position in the Union.THE AVONDALE DISASTER.—"Stop all work,
run the trains free, take charge of the funerals
and pay the expenses." This is the humane
order of Mr. Samuel Sloan, president of the
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway
Company.

The Wisconsin Democracy—A Step Forward.

The Wisconsin democracy in their State
Convention the other day resolved, among
other things, that "the democratic party of
Wisconsin rejoice in the extinction of slavery
and in the prompt and general acquiescence
of the Southern people in the results of the
war," that they rejoice, too, "in every well
directed effort for the enlightenment and ele-
vation of oppressed humanity at home and
abroad, and in every measure compatible with
good government and public order to broaden
the basis of suffrage and extend the blessings
of free institutions to all classes of the people.""Broaden the basis of suffrage." They have
the suffrage now in Wisconsin to all free white
males over the age of twenty-one—this broad-
ening, therefore, applies to "the almighty nigger."
The Wisconsin democracy, taking the
broad hint from their Southern brethren, sim-
ply give up the fight on negro suffrage, for
they have had enough of it. The democrats
of Ohio, in their emphatic resolutions against
the nigger and against the fifteenth amend-
ment have made an issue upon which, with the
national administration emphatically against
them, they will have up-hill work to upset
General Grant's majority of last year. In
New York, from the general tone of the demo-
cratic journals, the party fight this fall, as in
Ohio, will be against negro suffrage, and par-
ticularly against the fifteenth amendment. In
the approaching Democratic State Convention,
however, this old party hostility to the negro
may be somewhat softened down. The ques-
tion is, that as the Southern democracy have
taken a new departure shall the Northern de-
mocracy join them or stand alone? The Wis-
consin democracy, with their faces south, have
answered by a step forward, because they
have found out that it is useless to keep fight-
ing on the back track.The Hospitalities of the City to Be Ten-
dered to the Harvard Boys.It is a matter of extreme gratification, and
will so be felt by all our citizens of every nation-
ality, that the corporation of New York city
at their first meeting since the international
boat race have resolved upon extending the
hospitalities of our city to the brave boys of
Harvard on their arrival here. At the meet-
ing of the Board of Aldermen yesterday after-
noon a preamble and resolutions to this effect
were presented and unanimously adopted.The preamble and resolutions, which will be
found in another column, have the right ring
in them. After justly eulogizing the manli-
ness and skill with which the boys of Harvard
have illustrated Americanism abroad the first
resolution concludes by tendering to the repre-
sentatives of Harvard in the late contest "the
use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall,
for the reception of their friends, who may
desire to meet them during their stay in this
city." Their friends are the universal Yankee
nation, from Maine to California, and all men
of whatever nation or clime who can appre-
ciate such manly qualities as have earned for
the Harvard boys the highest encomiums of
their late opponents. Our City Fathers hardly
meant to include so wide a circle of their
"friends," but let them be prepared to do the
right thing in the matter, and the Governor's
Room never was the scene of such a levee of
admirers and friends as that which will assem-
ble in response to the resolution of our
Common Council to do honor to the brave
boys of Harvard. City Fathers, "go in and
win."

Keepers for Tenement Houses.

The Board of Health has made a good re-
commendation in regard to tenement houses—
one that owners should have the sense to act
upon, but that if not thus taken up by them
should be enforced by law. It is that there
should be a person resident in each with
authority from the owner to have charge of the
premises and keep them in order. This is the
great point that keeps this system up so well
in France that the best class of people can
live on the economical plan that here is aban-
doned to the very poorest. No doubt if there
were not a concierge in the large houses in
Paris the carelessness of some residents would
soon reduce those establishments to such a
condition as to drive out those having more
regard for decency. But the concierge pre-
serves a certain average of order and cleanli-
ness at all times. Those tenement houses here
that are put in charge of some person are
much superior in all sanitary respects than
those abandoned to the tenants. Landlords
will be shy of this measure, because they will
lose the rent of the apartment in which the
housekeeper lives; but they ought to consider
that there will be an account on the other side
in the preservation of the property and in the
fact that less will be lost by delinquent tenants.NO MISTAKE ABOUT RAWLINS.—Among the
last dying words of Secretary Rawlins were
these:—"Yes, I have something more to say.
There is Cuba—poor, struggling Cuba. I want
you (the members of the Cabinet and others
around his bed) to stand by the Cubans. Cuba
must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be
crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all
her sister islands. This republic is responsi-
ble. I am passing away; but you must look
after this." So spoke the dying patriot, and
his words have the ring of the genuine silver.
We believe, too, that he spoke the mind of
General Grant; for it is impossible that the two
men, so harmonious upon other questions,
should be discordant upon this. We take the
dying words of his confidential friend Rawlins
as a forecast of the West India policy of
General Grant.MEXICAN BRIGANDAGE IN MONTANA.—The
late highway robberies of stages and wagons
in Montana of their consignments of gold show
that among the adventurers in that Territory
are brigands pretty much of the same order as
those of Mexico, reckless vagabonds, who have
adopted brigandage as the easiest and shortest
way to fill their empty pockets. This is bad;
but unless the Territorial authorities proceed
at once to hunt out these banditti their num-
bers and their bold atrocities will increase.THE VANDERBILT MONUMENT.—The 28th
inst., we believe, is the day appointed for the
unveiling of the "Vanderbilt bronze" to the
public. As a magnificent work of art and a
splendid ornament its proper place would be
some commanding position in our great Park,
as a monument not only of a distinguished
citizen, but of the age we live in.City Politics—Movement of Parties and
Factions.As will be seen from our usual résumé of
movements in city politics, published in another
column, there is a regular rough and tumble
fight over the spoils falling into the hands of
the victors in the coming campaign. From
the state of parties—the disintegration of the
republicans through their intestine dissensions
over the federal pickings in this city, and from
the disorganization into which the democratic
Unionists, the citizen Union associations and
the Mozarters have fallen into through the
treachery and abandonment of former leaders—
the Tammany party has the best of the fight
from the present standpoint view of the whole
field. But Tammany itself is split into fac-
tions, and a general chaos prevails. The
offices are numerous, but the candidates for
each and every one thereof are legion; and
individual aspirants are pressing their claims
with a temper and persistency and a support
to their back that bodes no good to the great
ring.Under the leadership of their new political
Messiah the Democratic Union party are
entering the lists against Tammany, and if they
can only effect a coalition with the republicans
and the outside democratic organizations and
present a fusion ticket for the suffrages of the
citizens they may compel Tammany to make a
change of front on some of the more important
questions at issue, and thus give them an
opportunity of striking a blow in a vulnerable
spot to that party. No positive steps to this
end have yet, however, been taken, and the
field of contest presents a perfect chaos of
opposing candidates for office, the Tammany-
ites being vastly in the majority, but striking
right and left without regard to friend or foe.
This state of things with regard to the
Tammany party, however, has been
principally due to the absence of the
great statesman, Peter Bismarck Sweeney,
who returned yesterday from his European
travels. It is expected when he resumes the
reins of power that there will be a pretty
general collapse among the Tammany ap-
pirants for office, and that most of them—
having ventilated their claims and got their
names as prominently as possible before the
great dispenser of place—will as patiently
as may be await results. The great political
prestidigitator will quickly evolve order out
of the present muddle and present a clean slate
for the electors, and upon that slate and its
general acceptability to the citizens the oppos-
ing organizations will have to decide upon
their course of action in the campaign. Confi-
dence very often begets blunders, and a watch-
ful foe is seldom at a loss for an opportune
moment to strike. Tammany's strength may
prove her weakness, and if the leaders of the
opposing factions are really in earnest in con-
testing the election they have now the oppor-
tunity of uniting upon a strong ticket, of pre-
sented the same to the judgment of the citi-
zens, and on it and relying on the discrimina-
tion and wisdom of the electors, give battle to
Tammany at the polls on the day of election.
Upon this line the coming battle is to be fought.
Open the lists, sound the charge, and may the
best man win.

Meeting of the Shipowners' Association.

The main object of the meeting of the Ship-
owners' Association on Wednesday was to con-
sider the best means of promoting the repeal
of the law which now prevents American citi-
zens from purchasing ships wherever they can
do so to the best advantage and sailing them
under the American flag, and the reduction of
prohibitory duties on shipbuilding material.
Facts and figures were presented at the meet-
ing which prove that such measures of relief are
imperatively requisite in order to enable the
foreign and domestic commerce of the United
States to compete with the commerce of other
nations on the ocean and in order to restore
our merchant marine to the proud position
which it held previous to the war of rebellion.
The carrying trade of the world is at present
almost entirely in the hands of foreign nations.
It is humiliating to witness how few of the
vessels in our own port now fly the American
flag. A HERALD correspondent lately chroni-
cled the fact that at the date of his letter our
national flag could be seen on only three ves-
sels lying in the Mersey. When such is the
case at these two great commercial centres—
New York and Liverpool—Mr. Nelson, one of
the speakers at the shipowners' meeting, may
well be justified for urging the association "to
hurry up" in laying the matter before the Amer-
ican shipping interest, or there would soon be
no American shipping interest left. The State
taxes on ships were denounced by Mr. Brett,
the chairman of the meeting, as unconstitutional.
"The constitution provides that no State shall
levy any tax on commerce, and these taxes were
certainly taxes on commerce." We hope that
when Congress shall be memorialized by the
shipowners it will give due consideration to
these questions, which are of vital importance,
not only to American commerce, but also in
manifest ways to the other elements of our
national prosperity.THE ERROR IN THE MINES.—It fills many
with horror to reflect that but for the great
error of forcing air into the mines some of
the miners might have been brought out alive.
This is a pang the sympathetic may spare
themselves. It is true that the burning of coal
sets free the most deadly of gases; but the
coal was burning before this air was forced in,
and had set free gas enough to smother all
within, no doubt. Their only chance to es-
cape from that danger was the going out of the
fire, and that would only go out when the
oxygen was exhausted, and all human life
would fall at the same moment.CONVICT EMIGRANTS.—Our German emi-
grants are a source of riches to the nation and
furnish an excellent class of adopted citizens,
for which reason it is especially desirable that
the stream of emigration from the fatherland
should not be contaminated by the drippings
of the social pestholes—the prisons. We are
glad to notice the activity of the German
member of our Board of Commissioners of
Emigration in preventing the landing on our
shores of German convicts.DEPT. NOMINATED.—Doyle is nominated for
Governor of Mississippi, and on the winning
ticket, too; and we are glad that that State is
to have an Executive so competent to put her
before the world in the most satisfactory light.

The New Dominion.

The speech of Sir John Young, the new Gov-
ernor General of the Dominion of Canada, at St.
Johns on the 4th inst., forcibly expressed the
English view of the union of the British
North American provinces. Sir John alluded
with good humor to those opponents of the
confederation who lay at its door every pos-
sible grievance, "from a slackness in the
demand for coal to a partial failure in the
crops, the competition of iron with wood-built
ships to a misdirection in a shoal of mackerel."
He enlarged upon the rich, undeveloped ele-
ments of greatness and prosperity of which
the confederation may reasonably boast, and
indicated the glorious career which it may
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